FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 JUNE 1985

U.S.-Jordan-PLO Meeting

Reacting to the U.S. intention to hold a preliminary meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres asserted that "international assistance" is needed, but should work to achieve direct negotiations, not replace them, ITIM reported 4 June. Peres, in a 3 June comment broadcast by Jerusalem radio, affirmed that Israel is ready to meet "right away" with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The Israeli national unity government promises that every proposal made by the delegation will be considered "seriously, openly, and sincerely" to end the hostility, Peres stated, also urging the Soviet Union to resume diplomatic ties with Israel and allow Jewish emigration as a condition for Soviet participation in the peace process. Meanwhile, Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, concluding his 1-day talks with U.S. officials "on several notes of serious disagreement," observed that Israel and the United States "do not see eye to eye on three key issues," the radio stated. These issues are U.S. talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which could include PLO members, the term "international umbrella" which is seen as an international conference with USSR participation, and the concept of "prenegotiation" in the U.S. talks with the delegation. The defense minister also expressed concern over U.S. arms sales to Jordan.

Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, during a speech in Washington cited by Radio Monte Carlo, insisted that Jordan will not enter into negotiations with Israel without the PLO because Jordan is not a PLO "replacement." Al-Masri also maintained that the Reagan administration has agreed that the PLO will appoint its participants to the upcoming U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian talks.

In view of the results of King Husayn's U.S. trip, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak proposed holding an "urgent tripartite meeting" with King Husayn, 'Arafat, and himself in Jordan during talks with a PLO leader in Cairo, WAM revealed citing Abu Dhabi press.

Iran-Iraq

Battle claims from the artillery and air attacks mounted in the 3-4 June fighting between Iran and Iraq. The Iranian military communique carried by IRNA tallied attacks on 15 Iraqi cities and towns for 3 June and claimed that Iraqi attacks on the Imam Khomeyni Gulf port caused "no casualties." IRNA also reported that Iranian artillery fire destroyed a railroad station and depots on the Basra-Baghdad line and claimed an Iranian missile hit an Iraqi plane dropping rockets on Tehran during a 3 June evening air raid.

On the Iraqi side, a military spokesman in a statement to INA "strongly refuted" Iranian claims that two Iraqi aircraft were shot down over Piranshah and Tehran. Attacks listed in the Baghdad radio 3 June armed forces communique included Khark Island targets left as "piles of burned junk," the Bandar-e Khomeyni petrochemical complex rendered into "ashes," and Khaneh camp "torn by explosions" from 4 raids by 73 planes. Voice of the Masses radio on 4 June related a military spokesman's announcement that 22 planes attacked Hamid camp and "completely destroyed" its equipment and installations.

Iranian Mideast Delegations

The Iranian delegation headed by Hojjat ol-Eslam Karrubi continues its talks with Lebanese Sunni and Shi"te leaders on the fighting at Palestinian camps, IRNA disclosed, noting that Karrubi held "comprehensive talks" with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam during his earlier visit there.

Libya

Admitting that Libyan efforts to stop the Iran-Iraq war "failed," Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in a satellite interview with Tokyo NHK television maintained that Libya "supports" the Iranian revolution which is on the side of the Arab cause. He denied that Libya supplied Iran with the SCUD missile claiming "no one has any evidence," and also stated that it is against Libyan policy to obtain nuclear weapons. In a separate development, PFLP Secretary General George Habash met with Libyan Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, according to Voice of the Greater Arab Homeland radio.

Lebanon

The camps issue is also the topic for discussion at a meeting in Damascus which began 3 June and includes Khaddam, Lebanese Ministers Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri and the Palestinian National Salvation Front, Voice of Lebanon radio revealed.

As for confrontations around Lebanon, Beirut radio noted renewed clashes on the Green Line although there was "guarded calm" around the Palestinian camps. An earlier Voice of Lebanon radio report contended that the first step was taken to implement the most recent Damascus Summit "agreement" in order to reopen the crossing points in the capital. Tripoli traffic was "normal" during the 3 June clash and the northern governor maintained that reports had been "greatly exaggerated," Beirut radio stated. In the security zone, Israeli and agent militias conducted an 8-hour raid on Majdal Silm, according to the radio, while Jerusalem radio added that there had been attacks recently against the army of southern Lebanon near the town following the IDF's evacuation of that area.

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Kabul Announces New High-Level Appointments

LD031709 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] In accordance with a proposal from the Council of Ministers and the approval of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, the following appointments have been made:

Najibullah Nasir, as the DRA minister of mines and industries; 'Abdul Basir Ranjbar, as general president of the Afghanistan Central Bank — to a rank above the civil service grade; Muhammad Dawud Kawian, as head of the BAKHTAR information agency, to the rank above the civil service grade; the State Committee for Culture to be raised to the rank above civil service grade, and consequently the promotion of 'Abdul Qadir Ashna, head of the DRA State Committee for Culture, to the rank above the civil service grade.

Agricultural Delegation Returns From USSR

LD032013 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] A DRA delegation headed by Abdul Ghaffar Lakanwal, the minister of agriculture and land reform, which had gone to the Soviet Union for an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet government, returned home today.

On his arrival in Kabul, the minister of agriculture and land reform said that during the talks held between the Afghan delegation and the Soviet authorities it was agreed that the USSR will cooperate with the DRA in installing two new mechanized agricultural stations and also implementing expansion plans in agriculturally improved seeds.

He said that presently five agricultural mechanized stations are active in the DRA, which have been installed with the friendly cooperation of the Soviet Union.

The DRA delegation during its stay in the Soviet Union visited agricultural establishments at the Kazak SSR and Tajik SSR.

Paper on U.S. 'Green Light' for Pakistan Bomb

LD040657 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0430 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Kabul, June 3, BAKHTAR: The capacity of Pakistan to resort to the production of atomic bomb is gradually materializing as a dangerous fact. Dealing on this issue, the reponsible political leaders and the peaceloving circles of Pakistan express their deep concern in this regard, writes *HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR*. The specific circles in the West, who see everything from the angle of the greedy interests of the imperialist monopolies, allege that the danger of the production of atomic bomb does not spring up from Pakistan.

The atomic ambitions of Pakistan take its roots in the 1970s when Abdul Qadir Khan the director of the atomic programme of Pakistan, stole the project of the enrichment of uranium and other secrets of the nuclear technology from London, the article adds.

In this context, the role and position of Pakistan is shameful, deceitful, and in gross contravention to the humane tasks. The USA has already signed the treaty of the non-proliferation of atomic weapons, but it disregards the treaty in regard to Pakistan. It is a common knowledge that without the green light from Washington, Islamabad even could not imagine the production of nuclear weapons, the article underlines.

The U.S. imperialism, by the ever more militarization of the military regime of General Ziaul Haq strives to suppress and intimidate the national liberation movement of the Pakistani people as well as the people of South Asia, particularly the people of Afghanistan and India.

The objective historical process and all the evidence shows that the victories of the peoples of the region is a foregone conclusion in the near future, the article concludes.

BAKHTAR on Pakistani Regime, April Camp Incident

LD040648 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0457 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Kabul, June 2, BAKHTAR: A political observer of BAKHTAR writes:

An eye-witness account of events in Badaber Camp in Pakistani territory, where Soviet and Afghan servicemen were killed after being abducted by counter-revolutionary bandits in the DRA and smuggled into Pakistan, has once again revealed the shameless lies the military regime of Islamabad is claiming.

Mohammed Shah, a former worker with a Kabul car and truck service centre who was a prisoner at the Badaber Camp in Pakistan, said that he saw Russian prisoners there several times. On the night of April 26-27 a handful of Soviet and Afghan servicemen held at the camp managed to disarm the guards and seize a military hardware depot. They set all other prisoners, including Mohammed Shah free. Mohammed Shah further added that he heard a shoot-out in the camp and then the booms of heavy guns. That was Pakistani troops using artillery to shoot at the defending Russians and Afghans pointblank. The battle was unequal, and all the defending Russians and Afghan troops perished.

It has become apparent that Soviet and Afghan servicemen captured in the DRA are being secretly and criminally brought into Pakistani territory and held in prision there. This is totally at variance with the recognized norms of international law and reminds one of the practices cultivated by the Nazi executioners in the concentration camps during World War II.

What has happened at Badaber has completely dispelled the myth of the Pakistani regime being not involved in the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and having nothing to do with the counter-revolutionary gangs which feel themselves at home in Pakistan's territory.

This is not the first lie said by Zia's regime, the military government of Ziaul Haq has based its political survival on lies since the military coup d'etat of July 5, 1977. The military coup d'etat was the beginning of this lie-saying process. The process was

followed by the proclamation of martial law and the suspension of constitution in 1973, the parliament was dissolved and the lies of the military regime became more apparent by making several false promises about convening parliamentary elections. Another intrigue of him was revealed in the referendum of December 19, 1984 aimed at prolonging his rule in the country.

The military machinery of Islamabad conducted elections under anti-democratic and anti-people conditions. He had again deceptively promised to abolish the military law but he never fulfilled his promise.

The economic, political and military dependence of Pakistan on the United States and its cohesion with Chinese hegemonism has resulted in bitter economic results.

Over the eight years of its rule, the Pakistani military administration of General Ziaul Haq has brought the country to a verge of economic collapse.

Over that period, Pakistan's foreign debt has doubled to reach 13 billion dollars. This is almost twice as much as Pakistan's annual budget.

The main cause of the disastrous situation in Pakistan's economy is the enormous growth of unproductive spending, first and foremost on militarisation and maintenance of the punitive-repressive machinery. The military budget, which already now makes nearly a third of all government spending, continues growing swiftly.

The military government of Islamabad continues its policy of lie-making, fabrications, slanders and making pretexts against its neighbouring country particularly against the DRA.

The struggle of the people of Pakistan against the policies of General Ziaul Haq and the powerful waves of the present protests in Pakistan undoubtedly testify to the fact that the military regime of Islamabad has been founded on the military power and the support of imperialism and can no longer last.

Dhaka Reports Pakistan's Zia To Visit 5 June

BK031721 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan arrives in Dhaka on Wednesday [5 June] to express his sympathy over the cyclonic disaster to President Ershad on behalf of the people of Pakistan and on his own behalf. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Dhaka tonight in view of Pakistan president's visit the scheduled visit of Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan tomorrow will not take place.

Gandhi, Jayewardene Comment on Departure

BK031115 Dhaka Overseas Service in Bengali 0635 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Two South Asian Regional Cooperation [SARC] leaders — President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi — have described their visit to Bangladesh as a manifestation of South Asian solidarity. After visiting the worst cyclone-hit island of Urirchar near Sandwip yesterday, the two leaders were talking to newsmen at the Zia International Airport prior to their departure for New Delhi. Rajiv Gandhi said that there are some outstanding bilateral problems between his coutnry and Bangladesh, and efforts are being made to solve them. Describing India-Bangladesh relations as very good, he said that he is hopeful that a solution to the outstanding problems can be found. When asked whether the current visit would contribute to solving these bilateral problems, Gandhi replied in the affirmative. He said that India and Bangladesh hope to have very friendly and cooperative bilateral relations.

About the SARC spirit, Gandhi said that this will not only continue, but will also be further strengthened. President Jayewardene said that there is no problem between Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. He said that he is anxiously waiting for the December SARC summit in Dhaka. Earlier, speaking at a news conference, President Ershad said that the visit by the leaders of two neighboring states has greatly encouraged the evolution process of the SARC as an effective regional organization.

Adviser Comments on Talks

BK031225 Dhaka Overseas Service in Bengali 0635 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Foreign Affairs Adviser Humayun Rashid Chowdhury and Indian Minister of State for External Affairs Khurshid Alam Khan yesterday discussed all bilateral issues, including the sharing of waters and the Tin Bigha problems. Upon returning from Urirchar, Chowdhury told BSS: We traveled together and had constructive discussions on many things. The foreign affairs adviser said that the foreign secretary also had talks with his Indian counterpart. In reply to a question, he said that he was certainly hopeful about the solution of the bilateral problems between Bangladesh and India.

The foreign affairs adviser said that the two countries will exchange some high-level visits during the next 2 weeks in a bid to solve outstanding problems.

Mr Chowdhury said that he also discussed with Khurshid Alam Khan on the South Asian Regional Cooperation [SARC], and added that we are all awaiting for a successful and historic SARC summit.

Moulavibazar District Again Affected by Floods

BK040155 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Moulavibazar District has again been affected by floods. The (Moni), (Jatmalai), and the Juri rivers are rising continuously. So far, 1,460 houses have been damaged completely and 3,325 houses partially. The district authorities say five upazilas [subdistricts] are affected. Two persons have lost their lives. Meanwhile, the railway communication between Dhaka and Sylhet has been restored. It was suspended due to heavy onrush of flood waters.

Gandhi Says India Deciding on 'Nuclear Bomb'

AU031535 Paris AFP in English 1527 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Paris, June 3 (AFP) — India is deciding whether or not to develop a nuclear bomb in the belief that Pakistan may already possess more than one nuclear weapon, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi told the newspaper *LE MONDE* in an interview published here today.

"We think they (Pakistan) are very close to having one or that they already have one. In fact, more than one," Mr Gandhi told the Paris evening newspaper in an interview in New Delhi on May 30.

"As far as we are concerned, we have not yet taken a decision. But we are thinking about it," Mr. Gandhi, who arrives here on Thursday for a five-day visit, said.

"You must understand that for India the possession of nuclear weapons by Pakistan is very disturbing. Islamabad has already attacked us three times. If they have the bomb that would change all the rules of the game."

Mr. Gandhi said that in principle India was against becoming a nuclear power, but had to think very hard about it.

"We could have done it 10 or 11 years ago, but we did not. If we decided to become one it would take a few weeks or a few months," he said.

On Sri Lanka, Mr. Gandhi, who is currently meeting Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene, repeated that India would not support a separate Tamil state to solve Tamil separatist violence.

India had confiscated four million dollars worth of arms from Tamils in southern India who support the Sri Lankan Tamils, he said.

Gandhi Cited on Cairo Visit, World Situation

NC040611 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2020 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jun (MENA) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said he is looking forward to his visit to Egypt in order to renew the long-standing relations between the two countries and to increase cooperation between Cairo and New Delhi. This is particularly true given the fact that Egypt and India have helped change world policy through the establishment of the Nonaligned Movement.

In an interview to be published in tomorrow's edition of *AL-AKHBAR*, the Indian prime minister noted that he will exchange ideas and opinions with President Husni Mubarak on a number of international issues. Among the major questions to be discussed are the Middle East, the Iraq-Iran war, and the problems of the Indian Subcontinent.

Ghandi asserted that the Nonaligned Movement has not lost its effectiveness as some say, that the movement's influence varies with time, and that despite the wars which occasionally break out among member states, the organization has sufficient strength and the ability to adapt to meet the difficulties.

The Indian prime minister also said he will discuss the Gulf War during his talks with President Husni Mubarak. He hopes to come up with some ideas that will end this horrible, ugly war.

Rajiv Gandhi described recent developments affecting the Palestinian issue as extremely favorable. He emphasized that India considers the PLO to be the Palestinian people's true representative.

On the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, the Indian prime minister pointed out that his country opposes any form of interference by one state in the affairs of another. He expressed India's desire to see the Soviets leave Afghanistan, but added that they are there with the concurrence of the Afghan Government.

Rajiv Gandhi also touched upon the international situation. He said the United Nations has lost some of its power recently, and that it must be strengthened with the cooperation of all its members. Gandhi noted that disarmament is a question which concerns more than a given group of states. Indeed, it is a question connected with mankind's very survival.

The Indian prime minister also emphasized that the current world economic order is unjust, that it harms both developing and advanced states, and that there is no way to change this system if the developing states do not cooperate in their confrontation with the industrialized world.

As far as India's domestic situation is concerned, Rajiv Gandhi pointed out that his country has made substantial progress in the industrial and agricultural fields. It has achieved self-sufficiency in cereals despite the drought, and the current production of cereals exceeds India's needs.

The Indian prime minister stressed his commitment to the policy of economic liberalization, which seeks to increase production and improve its quality while bringing new benefits to the poor.

Bhandari on Gandhi Trip to U.S., France, Mideast

BK031631 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] The prime minister leaves New Delhi on Wednesday morning on a 2-week tour of Egypt, Algeria, France, the United States and Geneva. The highlights of his visit include wide-ranging talks with President Reagan, President Mitterrand, and other leaders on bilateral, regional, and international isues. The prime minister will also be inaugurating the festival of India in Paris and Washington.

Briefing newsmen in New Delhi this evening, the foreign secretary, Mr Romesh Bhandari, said India has very close association with the United States, which is also its largest trading partner. He described the relations between the two countries as very friendly and said the visit will provide an opportunity to Mr Gandhi and Mr Reagan to know each other well. Replying to questions, Mr Bhandari explained that India's relations with the

United States and the Soviet Union are based on equality and mutual interest. Relations with one country are not at the cost of the other.

Asked whether the question of nuclear ambitions of Pakistan — and the United States not doing anything about it — will figure at the talks, Mr Bhandari said the prime minister is on record that this matter will be discussed during his U.S. visit. Issues like acquisition of sophisticated arms by Pakistan and happenings in the region will also come up.

In France, Mr Gandhi and President Mitterrand will be meeting on four occasions to discuss various issues. Mr Bhandari said India and France have an expanding relationship and there are possibilities of increasing cooperation in the economic field. The prime minister will apprise both Mr Reagan and Mr Mitterrand about the 6-nation Delhi declaration on disarmament.

About Egypt and Algeria, the foreign secretary said the two countries have an important place in the international field and the Arab world. Both are members of the Nonaligned Movement. He said there is considerable scope to expand economic ties with these countries.

The prime minister will be in France between 6th and 10th and in the United States between 11th and 16th. Mr Gandhi leaves the United States on the 16th for Geneva, Switzerland, where he will address the International Labor Organization. The prime minister will leave Geneva on the 17th for home.

Reportage on Visit of Sri Lanka President

Ministers Make 'Progress'

HK031028 Hong Kong AFP in English 0922 GMT 3 Jun 85

[By Govindan Unny]

[Text] New Delhi, June 3 (AFP) — Indian and Sri Lankan Government ministers today made progress in their talks on the Tamil ethnic crisis, official sources said, while an official spokesman said there had been "some developments".

Meanwhile, Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene, who met yesterday with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi delayed his return home to fit in a possible second summit with the Indian leader.

Sri Lankan National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali and Special Advisor Esmond Wickremasinghe, after a brief conference with Mr Jayewardene this morning, met with Indian Defence Minister Narasimha Rao and Foreign Secretary Romesh Bhandari.

Official sources said the talks appeared to be making progress and an official spokesman said there were "some developments."

Militants among Sri Lanka's 2.5 million Tamils are waging a violent campaign for a separate state in the north and east.

But there has been no further official comment and it was not known if a joint statement would be issued on Mr Jayewardene's departure.

The Indian and Sri Lankan leaders had been due to meet this morning for a second formal round of talks but this was put off, an official spokesman said.

However, Mr Jayewardene, who was due to return to Colombo early in the afternoon, had postponed his departure by one hour to allow another meeting with Mr Gandhi if necessary, the sources said.

The two leaders held "extensive" talks yesterday on the communal strife in which Mr Gandhi was understood to have expressed his concern at continuing violence and at the influx of Sri Lankan refugees into India, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA said.

The Foreign Office spokesman did not say if Mr Gandhi put forward any specific Indian proposals for resolving the problem.

Meanwhile Indian and Sri Lankan officials met in a separate session and carried on discussions well into the night, the sources said.

One of the thorniest problems was the participation of Tamil militants in any future negotiations for a settlement of the two-year old crisis, the sources added.

Sri Lanka doubted whether the Tamil separatist groups — divided as they were believed to be — would abide by any commitment to cease their violence, they said.

More than 800 people have died in the ethnic violence in a fresh flareup since mid-November last year. India has said more than 100,000 Tamils have fled to its shores to escape alleged brutality by Sri Lankan Armed Forces.

Even as the summit talks were on in New Delhi the Sri Lankan Information Ministry announced that Tamil guerrillas had killed five civilians and severely wounded three others in raids on Sinhala villages in the Trincomalee District.

Mr Jayewardene and Mr Gandhi also discussed the Sri Lankan problem in detail during their flight yesterday to and from Dhaka to express their sympathy to President Hussain Mohammed Ershad over the May 24 cyclone in Bangladesh which killed up to 10,000 people.

Mr Gandhi told reporters in Dhaka that his talks with Mr Jayewardene were "going on very well," Indian press reports said.

The current summit is the first major dialogue between the two heads of government since Sri Lanka's ethnic divisions erupted into widespread violence in mid-1983. The Indian press has reported that New Delhi has told Colombo that while India is for a united Sri Lanka, the communal strife could be solved only through negotiations following the withdrawal of the Sri Lankan Armed Forces from the north and east of the island.

Joint Press Statement

BK031455 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1436 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Following is the joint press statement issued at the conclusion of President Jayewardene's visit India: "His Excellency J.R. Jayewardene, president of Sir Lanka, paid a visit to New Delhi 1 to 3 June 1985 at invitation of His Excellency Shri Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India.

"President had several meetings with prime minister and also accompanied him to Dhaka. Two leaders discussed ethnic issue in Sri Lanka and its impact on bilateral relations.

"Both sides agreed that immediate steps should be taken to defuse situation and create a proper climate for progress towards a political settlement which would be acceptable to all concerned within framework of unity and integrity of Sri Lanka.

"Two sides further agreed that all forms of violence should abate and finally cease. Every effort will be made for speedy restoration of normalcy in northern and eastern provinces. This will be conducive to early return of Sri Lankan citizens who are in India to Sri Lanka.

"Talks were cordial and frank and were characterised by a sincere desire to cooperate in overcoming difficulties and evolving a durable political solution. They reaffirmed traditional friendship between India and Sri Lanka.

"Two leaders decided to remain in close touch with each other."

Jayewardene Comments on Departure

BK031653 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Talking to newsmen at the airport before leaving for Colombo, Mr Jayewardene said he will offer amnesty to Tamil militants if they lay down their arms. Replying to questions, he said the troops would be withdrawn from the northern part of the island if violence ends there. About a political solution to the ethnic issue, he said he has already outlined it as elections, setting up of district councils, and giving them more powers and rights. At the beginning there will be district councils and later as they function the government might consider coordinating councils.

Mr Jayewardene described his talks with the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, as very cordial and useful. He hoped that this will lead to a peaceful solution of the ethnic issue. India can help very much in this regard. However, he declined to elaborate the kind of assistance India can extend.

India To Facilitate Talks

HK031544 Hong Kong AFP in English 1518 GMT 3 Jun 85

[By Govindan Unny]

[Excerpts] New Delhi, June 3 (AFP) — India today said it would help create a climate for talks between the Sri Lankan government and Tamil separatists, and the Sri Lankan leader said he would give amnesty to militants who laid down their arms.

Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene, who today ended two rounds of talks with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, said India had offered to help find a solution to the island's ethnic crisis.

He added, in answer to journalists' questions, that India could help "very much."

"We have reached agreement" on what form New Delhi's help could take in combating violence triggered by separatists' demands for an independent state in north and east Sri Lanka, Mr. Jayewardene added, according to PRESS TRUST OF INDIA.

Mr. Gandhi told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in an interview that the Sri Lankan crisis was "really an internal problem and there is very little we can do."

But he said India could "try to get them (Sri Lankan officials) together with the extremists."

"We would like the Sri Lankan boys (the Tamils) and government to organise a meeting themselves and we can help both of them," he added.

Indian Foreign Secretary Romesh Bhandari said a climate had to be created to start talks "and to the extent possible we will offer our good offices."

Before leaving Mr Jayewardene told the press that his government would grant amnesty to Tamil militants if they laid down their arms. Asked under what terms, he replied: "No terms," the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA News Agency reported.

New Delhi has charged that some 100,000 Tamils have fled to india to escape alleged brutality by Colombo's forces. Sri Lanka has in turn charged India with providing bases for Tamil separatists in the south of the country.

Mr Gandhi, when asked if India was doing anything to check the infiltration of Tamil extremists into Sri Lanka across the Palk Straits, replied: "We are already checking as much as we can, especially for weapons."

The just-ended summit was the first major dialogue between the two heads of government since Sri Lanka's ethnic divisions erupted into widespread violence in mid-1983.

Maharashtra Chief Minister Submits Resignation

BK020326 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] The Maharashtra chief minister, Mr Vasantarao Patil, has resigned. He tendered the resignation of his ministry to the state governor in Bombay last night. The governor, Mr (Kona Prabhakar Rao,) accepted his resignation but asked him to continue in office till alternative arrangements are made. Later, talking to newsmen, Mr Patil said that he has resigned on his own accord.

He declined to give any reason for his decision. However, a spokesman close to Mr Patil told newsmen that the chief minister was unhappy over the recent appointment of Mrs Prabha Rao as the state Congress-I president.

The Maharashtra Congress-I legislative party is meeting in Bombay tomorrow to elect a new leader. This was stated by the state minister for legislative affairs, Mr (Narain Turke.)

Our Bombay correspondent, Pradhan, says that the Union minister for finance, Mr Vishawanath Pratap Singh; the All India Congress-I general secretary, Mr G.K. Moopanar; Mr Shivshankar; and Mr Sitaram Kesari tried to dissuade Mr Patil from resigning. Mr Vasantrao Patil was elected leader of the Congress-I legislative party for the fourth time after the recent assembly elections held in February.

14 Extremists Arrested, Arms Recovered in Punjab

BK031603 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] In Punjab, 14 extremists have been arrested by the police in the last 2 days; 1 gun, 4 pistols, 2 bombs, and a large number of cartridges were recovered from them. Of them, four were arrested by the Ludhiana police and another four by the Hoshiarpur police. The state government has also set up a cell in Chandigarh to regularly monitor the law and order situation all over Punjab. It will function round the clock and will be manned by senior officers.

Meanwhile, all district communal harmony committees in the state will meet within the next 2 days. The members of the recently constituted subcommittees of the state-level communal harmony committees will also attend the meeting.

Bombing Incidents in Punjab

BK040309 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] In Punjab, five persons received minor injuries when a bomb was thrown into the residence of the president of the city Congress-I, Mr Ved Prakash Khullar, in Hoshiarpur last night. The victims, all relatives of Mr Khullar, were discharged after first aid.

In Gurdaspur, three miscreants threw a bomb in the main bazaar of the city last night. While two of the miscreants escaped, one of them was caught. Nobody was injured in the blast.

In Patiala, police recovered a crude bomb from a local railway crossing.

In Ludhiana, with the improvement in the situation, the district administration has lifted night curfew from a limited area.

Meanwhile, state government has set up district control rooms to be manned by senior district officers in all the district headquarters.

Punjab Congress Leader Injured

BK041303 London BBC World Serivce in English 1200 GMT 4 Jun 85

[From "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] In the Indian state of Punjab, a local leader of the governing Congress Party and four other people were injured when a bomb exploded in the city of Hoshiarpur. It was the first violence since Sikhs began on Sunday to mark the first anniversary of the Indian Army action against the Golden Temple in Amritsar. Here is Mark Tully in Delhi:

[Begin recording] The Congress leader was sitting in his garden when a bomb was thrown at him. Two bombs also exploded in the Gardaspur District, which is on the border with Pakistan, and one bomb was found on the railway line inside Punjab.

The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has ordered a massive deployment of the Army, paramilitary forces, and the police throughout Punjab and other parts of north India to prevent violence during the week marking the anniversary of the action in the Golden Temple. He held a meeting with his cabinet colleagues today to review the situation; 100,000 men of the security forces have been deployed in Punjab alone. Thousands of people, mainly Sikhs, have been taken into preventive custody. In Delhi, more than 900 have been arrested. Special police check posts have been set up in the capital because [words indistinct] others who come out with their families to enjoy the cool of the fountains in Connaught Circus — the capital's main shopping center — are being moved on by the police.

Security at the airport is particularly strict. Officials have even gone to the extent of banning the carrying of transistor radios, tape recorders, and cameras as hand baggage. There were hundreds of policemen, many of them in plain clothes, at the main railway stations and the long distance bus terminals.

But in Amritsar there has been a lukewarm response to prayer meetings called by the rival leaders of the faction of the Akali Dal, the Sikh religious party, to mark what they are calling genocide week. [End recording]

Gujarat 'Peaceful' Despite Some 'Incidents'

BK040319 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] In Gujarat, the situation remained peaceful last night barring a few incidents of stone throwing and arson. In Surat, one state transport bus was set on fire. Seventeen persons have been arrested in this connection.

In another incident, police fired four teargas shells to disperse a crowd indulging in stone throwing and arson. Minor incidents were also reported from Ahmedabad and Baroda.

INDIAN EXPRESS Views Gandhi-Gorbachev Talks

BK010217 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 24 May 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Asian Security"]

[Text] Mr Rajiv Gandhi's talks with Mr Mikhail Gorbachev appear to have been an unqualified success. The summit has not only confirmed but further developed the many-dimensional, close and warm relations between the two countreis. In the economic and technical fields, the two leaders formally signed two major long-range agreements: one envisages a Soviet credit of about Rs 1,100 crore to finance Soviet goods and services for Indian projects in the power, oil, coal, ferrous metals and machine building sectors; the other accord sets out basic guidelines for economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation until the turn of the century. These agreements, worked out earlier by officials of the two countries, are designed to give a major push to industrial and infrastructural development during the next three five-year plans.

On the political level, the talks reaffirmed common perceptions in regard to several matters. Mr Gorbachev reiterated Soviet support for and appreciation of India's efforts towards disarmament and peace, both in its individual capacity and as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. Mr Gandhi in turn welcomed Soviet Initiatives in seeking de-escalation of the nuclear arms race and superpower detente. Global issues apart, the two leaders exchanged views on various bilateral and regional conflicts. On Afghanistan and Indo-Pakistan relations, the two sides generally reiterated their positions and perceptions. Whether they also reached any new understanding on these and other issues may or may not be revealed in the expected joint communique later this week. But the fact that the two leaders had extensive private meetings, lasting beyond the originally scheduled time-table, would seem to underline more than casual exchanges. Mr Gorachev clearly has new ideas and Mr Gandhi will have something to communicate of this when he visits Washington, Paris and other capitals in the weeks ahead.

Most notably Mr Gorbachev expounded an idea which is bound to attract considerable international interest: a concept of Asian security linked to a global code of noninterference by the super and other major powers in the affairs generally of Third World countries and particularly in Asian affairs. This may seem, but is not, the same thing as the abortive Brezhnev plan for collective Asian security. Unlike that proposal, this one has no suggestion whatever of the Soviets underwriting the proposed security framework. It would appear to be an extension of nonalignment and of the concept of a zone of peace from the Indian Ocean to the Asian mainland. Mr Gorbachev referred to the Helsinki declaration and asked, "Is it not advisable, considering ... Europe's experience, to think of a common, comprehensive approach to the problem of security in Asia and a possible pooling of efforts by Asian states in this direction?" The idea clearly is to let Asian nations settle their bilateral or multilateral problems without the dubious aid or intervention of outside countries, especially the superpowers.

This may seem easier said than done but then "the road to Helsinki was not smooth either." The way Mr Gorbachev visualises the idea, a beginning could be made by holding bilateral talks or multilateral consultations to discuss and resolve bilateral or multilateral problems. These would include the Iran-Iraq war, the West Asian conflict, the Kampuchean imbroglio, Indo-Pakistan relations, and of course Afghanistan. At some point in future, such efforts could lead to "an all-Asian forum for an exchange of opinions and a joint search for constructive solutions." The thrust of the proposal is to settle regional problems at the regional level by the countries of the region themselves, rather than let such problems provide the magnet for superpower intervention and manipulation. Viewed thus, it is certainly an idea worth examining and pursuing. Indeed, if Asian nations decide to solve their own conflicts, Half their problems are likely to vanish.

227 Foreign Collaboration Proposals Approved

BK020938 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] The government has approved 227 proposals of foreign collaboration during the 1st quarter of this year. The United States with 62 collaboration agreements tops the list, followed by Britain with 38, FRG with 27, and Japan 24; 8 cases of collaboration involving nonresident Indians were also approved during the period.

According to the Association of Indian Engineering Industry, British companies have shown keen interest for investment in a wide range of areas in India. The association, which is coordinating the proposals for cooperation, has received offers for joint ventures in the field of automotives and electronics and electrical machinery. The other areas include construction of offshore structures.

Junejo To Advise Zia To Lift Martial Law

BK040639 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo announced in the National Assembly this morning that he will recommend that the president lift the martial law as soon as the National Assembly and the Senate approve a bill to this effect. The National Assembly and the Senate will hold their sessions next month.

In a statement in the House, he assured that he is fully aware of his responsibilities for establishing a truly democratic government. By the grace of God, he said, the martial law will be lifted in a few months and a truly democratic government will be established in the country. He referred to his first speech in the National Assembly after being sworn in as the prime minister in which he had said that the martial law and the civil administration cannot go together for a long time. However, he said, unless an appropriate political structure is devised, it is not easy to run the administration of the country after the lifting of martial law. Therefore, the House should set up a committee to go into this question. The committee will present its recommendations to the House within 2 weeks. The recommendations will be submitted in the form of a bill which will be discussed by both the National Assembly and the Senate.

The prime minister said the members of the National Assembly had participated in the general elections, keeping the objective of lifting the martial law in view.

Zia, Delegation To Visit Bangladesh Victims

BK031600 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq accompanied by a high-level delegation is to leave for Dhaka on Wednesday [5 June] to express sympathy to the brotherly people of Bangladesh on behalf of himself and the people of Pakistan over the huge loss of life and property in the recent cyclonic flood in that country. This was officially announced in Islamabad today. The decision was made in view of special brotherly relations between the two countries.

The delegation members include Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan; two senators — Fida Mohammad Khan and Professor Khurshid Ahmad; and four members of the National Assembly — Hamid Raza Gilani, Ahmad Nawaz Bugti, Ghulam Mohammad Mahar, and Pir Sabir Shah.

Yaqub Khan To Deliver Aid

BK030620 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 3 June 85

[Text] Foreign minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan will leave Islambad for Dhaka tomorrow with a parliamentary delegation on a short visit to Bangladesh to express sympathy to the cyclone-affected people of Bangladesh. One assembly member from each of the four provinces will be present in the delegation. The delegation is expected to meet Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad and other leaders and will visit the cyclone-affected areas. The delegation will deliver relief materials to the Bangladesh Government for the affected people. Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo announced assistance of goods worth 10 million rupees for the cyclone victims of Bangladesh on last Thursday.

Assembly Members To Form Parliamentary Group

BK031729 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] About 200 like-minded MNA'S [members of National Assembly] assembled in the National Assembly premises in Islamabad today and decided to form a parliamentary group. The leader of the house and the prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, presided over the meeting. It was decided to constitute a committee to prepare manifesto of the group. The committee is headed by the federal finance minister, Dr Mahbubul Haq. It was also decided to form a committee of the house to go into the question of devising the future political structure in the country.

Committee on Future Political System Set Up

BK040620 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The National Assembly this morning appointed a 29-member special committee to look into the question of the future political system in the country. The committee has been set up under the resolution presented by the minister of law and justice and parliamentary affairs, Iqbal Ahmad Khan. The committee has been asked to submit its report to the National Assembly within 2 weeks.

NAWA-E WAQT Editorial on Political Parties

GF022000 Lahore NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu 29 May 85 P 3

[Editorial: "There is No Other Way Except to Have Political Parties!"]

[Excerpts] With the convening of the national and provincial assembly sessions, the demand for an end to martial law has become more vociferous. This was heard during the discussion of the budget in the National Assembly. This is not unexpected as the elections held in February, although on a nonparty basis, gave rise to de facto parties as many members of defunct political parties participated and were elected. Consequently, the feeling of a need for political parties is intensifying daily and their absence will give rise to numerous difficulties, especially during the debates on the budget in the national and provincial assemblies.

There has always been a clear need for parties especially for a country's solidarity and interest and it has been accentuated by the recent river water crises. Although this was due to a natural calamity, the situation is a test on the national level and requires patience and cooperation. The distribution of river waters has caused quite a bit of confrontation especially in the Punjab and Sind, and is not at all desirable and does not even conform to the

criterion stressed when the federal and provincial cabinets were being formed — that they should not be pulling in different directions. But this seems to be what happened as far as the distribution of river waters is concerned.

If the provincial ministries had been set up on a party basis instead of on the basis of individuals, then the differences would not have emerged in the form of a war of missiles in the national press. The governments of the two provinces would have belonged to one political party and would have endeavored to resolve it by mutual consultation and a mutually acceptable compromise. The dispute over the distribution of the river waters had arisen even during the rule of the Pakistan People's Party but the party rulers and leaders had solved the problem amicably.

The problem of the distribution of river waters will be resolved soon now that the ice is melting in the mountains. The volume of water is increasing but the open confrontations that took place between the provincial governments could be repeated on another issue, and the vacuum created by the absence of political parties will once again be filled with inflammatory showdowns which will affect national unity and solidarity with far-reaching repercussions.

Foreign Firms Interested in Oil Exploration
GF031437 Karachi DAWN in English 2 Jun 85 P 9

[Excerpt] Islamabad, June 1: Mr. Salim Saifullah Khan, federal minister for petroleum and natural resources, told the National Assembly on Saturday that Kuwait Foreign Petroleum Exploration Company and the Crescent Petroleum International have shown interest in petroleum exploration in the areas located in the NWFP.

In reply to a question by Haji Muhammad Yunis Elahi, the minister told the house during question hour that the government has already executed a memorandum of understanding with the companies.

The minister said at present no exploration for oil and gas was being carried out in the province.

The minister said excavation work on the new projects would start following the signing of agreements with the two new companies.

Regarding the quantum of gas supply to Peshawar city, the minister said a total of 55,000 new connections were to be given to consumers throughout Pakistan next year out of which Peshawar's share would be 2,500.

Mr. Salim Saifullah Khan informed the House that Pakistan has purchased 7.42 million tons of crude oil from Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Iran during 1983-84 up to March 31, 1985 at the cost of U.S. $1590.037 million.

To a supplementary question, he added that Pakistan purchased oil from Saudi Arabia at $28 per barrel, from Abu Dhabi at $28.5 and $22.30 per barrel. [sentence as published]

Commentator Reviews Relations With India
BK010926 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 31 May 85

[M.A.K. Maswani commentary]

[Text] Pakistan's President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, speaking to newsmen in Dubayy, where he had gone on a short visit, stated that the relations between Pakistan and India, the two neighboring states of South Asia, were continuously improving. He expressed the view that Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian prime minister, is an understanding and sensible person and it can hardly be expected from him that he would do anything but to promote excellent relations between his country and Pakistan. Diplomacy has in fact many faces, and no one can hardly lay much weight on some utterances, which were made in the course of a visit to a foreign country. Even when he had set his course to the country concerned, he had made it clear in a message that he wanted the spirit of the Simla Accord to be continued to the goal of perpetuating peace between two neighbors.

Mr Gandhi belongs to the younger generation of the Indian leadership, which certainly has not carried in their deep thought the vengefulness of partition, and in this he is not alone. He has the following of millions of Indians, some of whom have visited Pakistan and declared that there is nothing even resembling a war psychosis in this country — an attitude which has to be reciprocated by India. On the other hand, India is an active promoter of the South Asian Regional Cooperation — SARC — which aims at burying the hatred in the zone altogether so that all the countries could apply themselves to improve the economic conditions of their people which is far below [as heard], especially in India itself, which has vast areas of poverty. The people of Pakistan are a great deal better in this respect, but even they have to go a long way. At the same time, it has been evident from the lessons from the 1971 war that (?wars) hardly solve any problem, even at the sacrifice of a lot of men, and (?spread only) miseries.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi, in the same way as many of his compatriots, can very well appreciate that an armed struggle is a luxury which can no longer pay any dividends. When President Ziaul Haq specifically mentioned the realism of a man of [word indistinct] like the Indian prime minister, he actually referred to all these considerations after a personal study of the young Indian leader, whom he has met twice and exchanged views with him — once in New Delhi immediately after his becoming the prime minister and another time in Moscow on the demise of the Soviet leader, Mr Chernenko. During the intervening time, there have been repeated signals from New Delhi which have shown that India is anxious to mend its fences with Pakistan at an early date. Any departure from the stand which seems to have come up once or twice is no more than incidental to the special occasions when it occurred.

India is the present chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, which has one of its basic principles of better relations with all member countries on the basis of sovereign equality and coexistence. These principles were partly authored by his august grandfather, though at the time Pakistan was not a member of the Nonaligned Movement.

The same principles have been reiterated in the creation of the SARC, which is as good a set up, and all the modalities for a formal establishment are now in the course of being worked out to climax in a summit in Dhaka in the coming month of December. With all these facts lined up, there is no reason that Pakistan should feel otherwise than that the normalization is in the offing. It might be delayed due to the imminent tour of the Indian prime minister to some of the foreign countries, especially the capitals of the superpowers, but the threads would be taken up as soon as they are complete. An atmosphere of suspicion, which is often played up by parties not interested in the good of the people of region, often creates great and serious problems. A level head, patience and refusal to be provoked is the formula which is useful in such cases. In this, Pakistan fully believes and hopes for a mutual workout of agreements which are on the anvil — a no-war pact and a friendship treaty between the two countries, Pakistan and India.

NAWA-E WAQT on U.S. Aid, Gandhi Trip to U.S.

GF021032 Lahore NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu 30 May 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Rajiv Gandhi's Vendetta Against Pakistan"]

[Excerpts] Indian Premier Mr Rajiv Gandhi's answers to the U.S. magazine *NEWSWEEK* are brimming with lies and exaggeration as well as accusations. It is easy to see that when he visits the United States next year his objective will be opposition to Pakistan at all costs. This interview was granted before he visited the Soviet Union; according to press reports he has been saying a lot against Pakistan there as well.

This interview reveals that despite his softspoken attitude he is even more afflicted than his mother by the anti-Pakistan hysteria. This spewing of venom is expected to climax during his upcoming trip to the United States. In his interview, Mr Rajiv Gandhi stated that the major hurdle to Indo-Pakistani relations is Pakistan's nuclear program. According to him, Pakistan is on the verge of making a nuclear bomb and the United States is not doing anything to stop it. Obviously, the Zionist lobby is going to play this up immensely and the Indian prime minister is going to repeat this everywhere, even though everyone is aware that this is not true.

In 1976, the United States began its opposition to Pakistan's limited nuclear program and even forced France to renege on its agreement to provide a reprocessing plant to Pakistan. The United States continued to provide India with enriched nuclear fuel and technical expertise until 1982.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi is capitalizing on the U.S. and other Western countries' attitude of opposition for the sake of opposition against Pakistan's nuclear program, but whether or not the world acknowledges it, the world knows that India is very near to making a nuclear bomb. In fact, it has already made it in secret, like Israel, and has adopted the policy of "the thief shouts 'stop thief'!"

The same applies to the Indian premier's policy of saying that the arms Pakistan receives from the United States far exceed its needs even though they are being given to Pakistan due to the conditions created by the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. He says they will not be used against the Soviet Union or Afghanistan but against India. The Indian rulers' line of propaganda is an old one and is invariably blown up by the Zionist lobby which is opposed to Pakistan and other Islamic countries. The fact is that the arms purchased by Pakistan in the past 5 years to the tune of $1500 million are not even 1/10 or rather 1/20 of the armaments that India has amassed from France, Great Britain, and FRG, and with Soviet assistance.

The sale of F-16s by the United States on a limited scale has made Pakistan at least slightly capable of defending itself or retaliating in the event of aggression or an attack. This also was a sore point with the late Mrs Gandhi. Now Mr Gandhi is carrying on the tradition that whenever possible, the litany of U.S. aid to Pakistan should be continued in order to keep Pakistan tense. The United States will not be able to ignore India's plaintive cries and opposition when giving arms to Pakistan. This attitude appears to the people of Pakistan to be very childish and unrealistic and reflects on India's "hysteria for a useful end" policy.

In his *NEWSWEEK* interview the Indian prime minister spoke on the angry, militant Sikhs. He claimed that Pakistan is aiding them. This, he says, is on the basis of strong evidence; this "strong evidence" is that certain Pakistani officials have had some sort of acquaintance with a few Sikhs.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi's basic purpose is to weaken Pakistan and to see that it remains that way. Pakistan's defense capability has been helped slightly by U.S. arms aid. This is an eyesore for India. Pakistani-U.S. relations are an important issue as far as Rajiv Gandhi is concerned. Mr Gandhi is also aware that the United States has a soft spot for India and that Washington is always prepared to woo New Delhi, whatever the price. The United States is starstruck by India's culture and the charisma of Nehru and Gandhi. Hence, Rajiv Gandhi will be accorded a warm welcome there. India, however, leans towards the Soviet Union, and its leaders think that only the Soviet Union can really provide it with assistance, as this has been the case in the past. This will make India a minipower, if not a superpower, which is the reason why Rajiv Gandhi adopted the same tone his mother had adopted earlier on Afghanistan, that is, instead of denouncing aggression and expansion, he resorted to apologising for it, just like his mother.

Despite this tilt toward the Soviet Union, Rajiv Gandhi will be warmly welcomed and vistas will be explored for mutual cooperation. This is something which naturally is a source of anxiety and apprehension for Pakistan.

Paper Views Prospects for Talks on Afghanistan

GF311300 Rawalpindi PAKISTAN TIMES in English 27 May 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Geneva Prospects"]

[Text] UN special envoy and personal representative of UN secretary general, Mr Diego Cordovez, is here to explore the possibility of yet another round of proximity talks in Geneva with

the representatives of Pakistan and Afghanistan. He was scheduled to come here in February this year to reactivate the negotiations called "Geneva Three" at that time but his visit had to be postponed because of parliamentary elections in Pakistan. "Geneva Three" remained inconclusive even though an agreement in principle was reached on a number of vital issues. Both sides, for example, reiterated their commitment to a peaceful settlement through negotiations held under the UN auspices. Both sides agreed on the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan and the right of the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in honour and safety. Both sides agreed on non-interference in each other's internal affairs. This last clause was supposed to imply — at least in the Soviet eyes — withdrawal of support from the mujahidin. And to make it binding, the Soviet Union further asked for guarantees, not only from Pakistan but also from Iran, the United States and China. Pakistan's stand all along has been that the insurgency in Afghanistan has neither been caused nor supported by Pakistan. Pakistan does support at a moral level, the cause for which the Mujahidin are fighting — that is against the invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet troops. But it neither supports them with arms nor trains them here. The Government of Pakistan has in fact invited on a number of occasions in the past any international agency to come and identify any material help which might have been given by Pakistan to the mujahidin. Even so Pakistan was willing to be a party to the agreement and accepted in the interest of peace the manifestly unfair insinuation in this clause. With both sides showing such flexibility it would have been better to keep the momentum of negotiations going. But that was not to be. Mr Andropov, the Soviet head of the government, whose interest in a peaceful settlement seemed keener than that of his predecessor, died suddenly and his successor Mr Chernenko began taking a harder line. The Soviet military operations in Afghanistan began to mount in intensity and incursions by Karmal regime aircraft and ground forces became more frequent. According to the figures of a few months back a total of 158 persons have already been killed in Pakistan since the incursions began. From December 1978 to December 1984, Pakistan's air space was actually violated 634 times and ground violations occurred 131 times. Pakistan has, however, refused to be provoked. Pakistan's efforts have just been directed toward mobilising public opinion in the world against the injustice to the Afghan people. Pakistan has also not abandoned its faith in the UN to bring about a peaceful solution. It should be clear to the Soviet Union also that a military solution to the problem, despite the might of a super-power being brought to bear on it, cannot be achieved. Given this perspective the chances of Mr Diego Cordovez bringing about a "Geneva Four" should be better and not worse. At least, let us hope so.

SRI LANKA

Politicians React to Jayewardene Talks in Delhi

HK040814 Hong Kong AFP in English 0725 GMT 4 Jun 85

[By Kate Webb]

[Text] Colombo, June 4 (AFP) — Politicians and diplomats here today said that the wording of the Colombo-New Delhi communique offered little hope of an early end to the escalating communal violence in Sri Lanka.

But they said there could have been progress behind the scenes at the New Delhi summit.

One Tamil politician told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that "what is written is not going to make Tamil groups too enthusiastic, but I wouldn't want to be pessimistic at this early stage. We have to find out what are the realities behind the communique."

A senior South Asian diplomat agreed that the five paragraph statement issued by Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Ghandi at the end of two days of talks on the Sri Lankan situation was, on the face of it, "not much."

The joint statement issued yesterday said that "every effort will be made for the speedy restoration of normalcy in the northern and eastern (Sri Lanka) provinces." It also said that a solution should be acceptable to all concerned and should fit within the framework of a unified Sri Lanka.

More than 850 people have died in an upsurge of communal violence since last November when militant Tamil separatists stepped up their demands for an independent state for the country's 2.5 million Tamil minority.

The diplomat said several hints carried by local newspapers today might indicate that there was behind the scenes progress.

The independent *ISLAND* newspaper said that a clear understanding had been reached by both sides that an end to the current violence was essential to create an atmosphere for talks.

The *ISLAND* quoted Sri Lankan National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali as saying, "last year the view was that if you get a general political solution, terrorism will wither away. Today the view is that to get a political solution we must work towards a cessation of hostilities."

The newspaper also cautioned in an editorial that "the full dimensions of the discussions are not yet known," and added that Mr. Jayewardene's special envoy Esmond Wickremesinghe had stayed in New Delhi to follow up some of the subjects brought up in the talks.

The *ISLAND* editorial also strongly criticized the opposition Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) for its call that elections be held before a solution to the country's communal problems is reached.

The only way to put the issue of the fast deteriorating ethnic situation before the people was in a referendum unmuddied by partisan political issues, the *ISLAND* said.

13 Tamils Reported Shot Dead on Bus 3 June

NC031720 Paris AFP in English 1715 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Colombo, June 3 (AFP) — Unidentified gunmen ambushed a bus in Sri Lanka's troubled eastern province early today and shot dead 13 Tamils among 58 people aboard, residents of the area said.

The residents said in telephone interviews with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS that the bus was stopped in the town of Pankulam, some 15 kilometers (10 miles) from the city of Trincomalee.

The gunmen, armed with shotguns, released the Moslem and Sinhala passengers, then herded the Tamils back into the bus and opened fire. Thirteen died and eight were injured, they said.

The residents said the bus ambush in Pankulam, a Sinhala town, appeared to be the latest in a bloody series of communal battles between Tamil and Sinhala communities that has raged for five days round the Trincomalle District.

At least 10 people have died in the clashes and 300 houses have been burned. A series of attacks, including one on a police station in the area over the weekend, has claimed seven other victims, six of them among the attackers.

The government has denied reports that an additional 50 persons died in village raids Friday night.

Sketchy reports reaching Colombo from the northern city of Vavuniya said a family of nine had been kidnapped today and a construction warehouse raided.

It was the first report of possible militants' action in the north for more than a week.

UN Delegate Denies U.S. Hostages in Iran

GF040536 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] According to a dispatch by REUTER, the Iranian representative to the United Nations, discussing U.S. threats in the Middle East, said: The problem the United States is facing in Lebanon stems from the interventionist and aggressive foreign policy employed by the United States in various parts of the world. Any action by the United States against Iran will result in a severe response by the Muslims of the entire world.

Our representative to the United Nations, Mr Sa'id Raja'i-Khorasani, in a letter to Mr Perez de Cuellar, the secretary general of the organization, notes the extensive Western propaganda about the kidnapping of the Americans in Lebanon which was followed by a U.S. threat to attack certain areas in the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Reagan government has not denied this. His letter adds: Such statements are aired to hide harsh and illegitimate U.S. policies in the region.

He also noted CIA operations in Lebanon including its role in the explosion in front of the [name indistinct] mosque which caused the martyrdom or death of over 400 innocent people. Mr Raja'i-Khorasani denied the claim that the kidnapped Americans have been transfered to Iran saying that such information is false and that threat of revenge against Iranian and Lebanese cities is a useless effort to break the determination of Iran and other progressive countries of the region in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

Qualifications For Presidential Candidates Listed

LD021525 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Another 17 articles of the presidential election bill were approved at today's Majlis meeting. On the basis of Article 35 of the bill, candidates registering to run for the election must have the following qualifications:

1. Be politico-religious statesmen;

2. Be Iranian;

3. Be a citizen of the Islamic Republic of Iran;

4. Have managerial skill;

5. Have an unblemished record and be virtuous;

6. Have belief in the principles of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its official religion;

7. Have belief in and actual commitment to rule by jurisconsult and the constitution;

8. Have good physical health, that is, enjoying good sight, hearing and speech, and have the ability to carry out the duties of president;

9. Have not been deprived of social rights.

Moreover, according to a note to Article 37 of the bill, members of the cabinet, members of the Majlis, members of the Supreme Judicial Council and the Council of Guardians may run for the election, providing they tender their resignation prior to registering.

Ardakani Comments on Hijacked Plane Incident

GF031500 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 2 Jun 85 P 3

[Article by 'Abd al-Salam al-'Awadi]

[Text] 'Ali Shams Ardakani, Iranian deputy foreign minister and roving envoy to the Gulf countries, has said that his country rejects the policy of terrorism.

In reply to a question from *AL-QABAS* on the purpose of his current tour of Arab Gulf states, Ardakani said: The purpose of the tour is to hold consultations and discussions on issues of interest to the area countries because Iran is a Gulf littoral state. He said that he is carrying messages from Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati on developments in the region and Iran's view on such developments.

Asked about Kuwait's demand for the return of the Kuwaiti Airways Airbus plane that was hijacked to Tehran, Ardakani said: The aircraft's return depends on the Iranian judicial authorities who are trying the hijackers. The Iranian Government is also demanding the return of a civilian aircraft that was hijacked to Iraq and which is still being held there.

The Iranian envoy visited the Kuwaiti People's Assembly yesterday and met with Kuwaiti Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah. It is believed they discussed oil issues.

Envoy Karrubi Meets Muslim Theologians in Lebanon

LD031536 Tehran IRNA in English 1520 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Beirut, June 3, IRNA — The current issues of Lebanon were reviewed at a meeting Monday between a group of Sunni and Shi'ite Muslim theologians who are members of Lebanon's ulema community, and the special envoy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mehdi Karrubi, here.

At the meeting, Karrubi who is leading an Iranian delegation, spoke about the necessity of Muslims' unity. He also talked about enemies conspiracies to sow discord between the Shi'ite and Sunni Muslims in Lebanon.

Anti-U.S. Demonstrations Planned in Bandar 'Abbas

GF031708 Bandar 'Abbas Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] The headquarters which will stage the "Death to America" demonstrations in Bandar 'Abbas has issued an announcement. This announcement says: coinciding with the blessed day 5 June and the birth anniversary of Imam Hasan

Mojtaba — greetings to his family — ceremonies will be held in Bandar 'Abbas.

The ceremonies which will start promptly at 1600 [1230 GMT] on Wednesday, 5 June, will begin with a gathering at the Imam's Mosque in Bandar 'Abbas and will continue as a procession towards the Jame' Mosque of the Sunni brothers. Hojjat ol-Eslam Ahmadi, the imam's representative and the Friday imam of Bandar 'Abbas, will give a speech.

The announcement has asked the Muslim ummah who are always present on the scenes to take active participation in the demonstrations.

Imam Ahmadi Calls for Demonstrations

GF031734 Bandar 'Abbas Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, as you were informed in the news, following U.S. threats to attack Bandar 'Abbas and also the announcement on the upcoming demonstrations called "Death to America" on 5 June, Hojjat ol-Eslam Ahmadi, the imam's representative and Friday imam of Bandar 'Abbas issued a statement.

[Begin recording] [Hojjat ol-Eslam Ahmadi] The United States is our enemy. Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and Israel are all more evil than the other and are all enemies of Islam and this country. We must cut off the hands of foreigners from this land. This is the first aim of the imam.

I said in the Friday prayers that if the masses show their presence on the scenes of the revolution, they will be successful. If the people make a mistake there will be no progress.

We are faced with arch-criminals and treacherous elements and without the people's power, we will not be able to deliver them a reply. This is why on 5 June at 1630 [1300 GMT] we will move from the Imam's Mosque to the Sunni Brothers' Mosque and this great "Death to America" demonstration will be held in this border area of the country. Because the United States and specially Saddam have threatened to attack Bandar 'Abbas, it is necessary for the people to give a positive response to this threat. [End recording]

Iraqi Kurds Reportedly Release Bulgarian Hostages

LD031511 Tehran IRNA in English 1505 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Tehran, June 3, IRNA — Anti-government Kurds in Iraq have released six of their Bulgarian hostages, a Kurdish source told IRNA.

The Bulgarians were taken hostage for what the source said was an effort to attract world opinion to the struggle of the Kurds against the Ba'th regime.

The Kurds are fighting for the right to determine their own future and to establish democracy, the source said.

Twenty other hostages held by the Kurds include ten Romanians, four Poles, two Japanese, two South Koreans, one Italian and one Chinese.

Military Official on Air Defense Capabilities

GF040638 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] According to IRNA, an informed military official in an interview with this agency replied to questions on why light antiaircraft guns were not being used during red alert conditions. The official explained that the network of air defense units of various cities, including Tehran, consists of various systems and there are various ways to employ them. One such system is the use of concentrated fire at altitudes.

He added: In case of an air attack, according to experts and those involved in air and ground-to-air defense units, the system of defensive fire deemed most suitable will be used to confront intruding aircraft. He said: The Islamic forces, taking into account the position and the condition of the enemy, will decide which system should be used. In a situation were the intrusion is such that antiaircraft fire would be ineffective due to its limited range, other defensive possibilities with effective range will be used.

'Military Expert' on Economic Damage in Iraq

LD011238 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] The bombardment of economic and military installations of the southern cities of Iraq continued today for the 6th consecutive day. Reports from IRNA correspondents state: The artillery units of the army and of the revolutionary guards, in the course of the past 24 hours, in retaliation for the blind air raids of the intruding Iraqi aircraft on the cities of our Islamic country, with effective and accurate fire and with complete coordination, attached military and economic installation targets in the cities of Basra, Al-Zubayr, Sayhan, Al-Ziyyadiyah, Tanumah, Al-Harithah and Abu al-Khasib, and inflicted some material losses on these installations.

A military expert who is very familiar with the geographical situation of Iraq, stated: Because of the special geographical circumstances of the country of Iraq and the concentration of this country's cities and economic adn vital installations along its 1,200-kilometer border with Iran, there is no doubt that Iraq is the loser in the war of the cities. He added: In the north of Iraq, about 25 important townships in the provinces of Dahuk, Arbil, Al-Sulaymaniyah and Kirkuk and Diyala; and in the south, about 30 cities and townships of Iraq in the provinces of Al-'Amarah and Al-Basrah, which are situated along the border lines and where the most important economic, industrial, and military installations of Iraq are concentrated, fall within the range of the artillery fire of the combatants of Islam. This military expert added: The nature of Iraq's 444,000 square km of terrain, is such that most of the agricultural lands are situated along the border strips, and a continuation of the war of the cities will make the fertile lands of the north and south of Iraq useless.

He said: Iraq, which before the imposed war possessed 16 million date palms in the provinces of Al-Basrah and Al-'Amarah, and which could be counted as the largest producer of dates, will be deprived of exploiting and benefitting from this wealth, with the war of the cities. Also, the existence of important water and electricity power dams of the cities of Dukan, (Darbandikhan), (Al-Harisah), Al-Zubayr, and the oil installations of the provinces of Kirkuk, Irbil, Al-Sulaymaniyah, Al-Basrah and Al-'Amarah that are mostly situated along the border strip, will place Iraq in an extremely dangerous situation in the war of the cities.

This military expert added: The most important point to be included in connection with the vulnerability of Iraq in the course of attacks on residential areas is the problem related to the important Safwan-Basra highway becoming unsafe, since this highway which comes under the direct artillery impact of the combatants of Islam, begins in the 'Abdali Port in Kuwait and links up with the Province of Basra. This important highway through which big trucks pass carrying essential and vital goods for Iraq, is, currently, one of the most important routes that secure Iraq's needs; and if the combatants of Islam keep up with the continuous firing at this highway, none of the foreign drivers will be ready to drive on it, and consequently, another vital Iraqi artery will be cut off.

The military expert, in concluding his remarks, stressed: If Saddam continues his blind attacks on the cities of Iran, and the combatants of Islam continue to pursue methods of retaliation, Iraq will suffer the frightful consequences of these deeds and the responsibility for the destruction of Iraq's vital installations, shall rest with Saddam personally.

Tehran Reaffirms Condition of Toppling Saddam

GF011852 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Jun 85

[From "Behind the News" program]

[Text] Brothers, following the Baghdad regime's escalation of the so-called war of the cities and its savage policy of striking at cities and civilians, the Islamic Republic of Iran reaffirmed its firm stand on the end of the Ba'thist aggression — an aggression that must end with the departure of Saddam and his regime. We will now discuss this matter:

The Ba'thist aggression against the Islamic Republic, which is in its 5th year, is now at a crossroads where all roads lead to Saddam's fall — be it the Saddam regime that falls or the person of Saddam himself. The only road to salvation is to end the fighting and to bring about a cease-fire: This is because the continuation of the fighting — with the future developments and great surprises it entails — will only lead to Saddam's downfall.

Saddam is aware more than anyone else of these results. His economic and political situation in addition to his military situation do not enable him to continue the fighting, and are driving him toward the abyss and total collapse. Consequently, Saddam's present fighting is not intended to achieve a military victory or to ward off defeat, because a military victory is impossible and defeat is inevitable with the continuation of the fighting. Saddam is now fighting in order to bring an end to the fighting and to find a way out of his critical dilemma. Whenever political and diplomatic endeavors reach a deadlock in the face of the firmness of the Islamic stand, the Baghdad regime does not refrain from committing savage actions believing that such actions will exert pressure on the Islamic Republic and make it go to the negotiating table with the criminal murderers of the Baghdad regime.

We have never succumbed to threats or extortion. We now reiterate the same stand we declared at the beginning of the aggression: Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that there is no way for the Islamic Republic other than to topple Saddam or to destroy the whole Ba'thist regime so that relations of peace and friendship can be built between the peoples of Iraq and Iran.

Such a stand reaffirms that Saddam is deluding himself when he believes that by striking at this or that city and killing innocent people he will find a way out of his deadly dilemma. This is because first we will not retreat on our declared stand on toppling Saddam, and second we have the means of deterrence and retaliation that enable us to foil such savage actions. If so far we have pursued a policy of self-restraint and refraining from reacting against innocent civilians, this is because we are very anxious for the lives of innocent civilians and we are anxious for the lives of our Iraqi brothers. In using our missile capability we are restrained only by our anxiousness for the lives of civilians. We have a great deal of such weaponry and this will be known to all if the Baghdad regime should compel us to use our missiles. This is what the spokesman of the Supreme Defense Council, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, said in his interview with IRNA at the end of the latest meeting of the Supreme Defense Council.

Islamic Societies Announce Support for War

GF040646 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] According to IRNA, the headquarters for coordinating Islamic societies of ministries and government offices has issued a statement in which it stresses the need for continuing the war until final victory is achieved by the warriors.

The statement notes in part: Islamic societies have been prepared for all out battle against all oppressors, bullies, and liberalism on all fronts — cultural, political, economic, and military — since the day the Islamic Republic said no to oppressors, bullies, plunderers, and superpowers. They will not stop until the blight is eradicated and will continue to send forces to the fronts and help behind the fronts with complete sacrifice until the infidel-fighters of Islam achieve final victory, as their honor depends on it.

Hezbollahi Ummah To Announce Support for War

GF040756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Unit. in the course of Jerusalem Day marches across the country, the Hez-

bollahi ummah will again announce their support for the war until final victory with the slogan of "War, War, Until Victory".

Further Reportage on War Activity, Retaliation

Communique No 2123

LD031728 Tehran IRNA in English 1701 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Tehran, June 3, IRNA — The fighter bombers of the Islamic Republic of Iran [IRI] Monday attacked two Iraqi cities while its artillery guns pounded 13 other Iraqi towns in retaliation for raids on non-military areas in Iran in which civilians were martyred and wounded in Tehran and Marivan, said the Joint Staff Command.

In its communique No 2123, the command said I.R.I. fighter bombers raided economic and military installations in two Iraqi towns of Diana and Shaqlawi at 06:46 (03:16 GMT) leaving heavy damages behind.

The attacks were in retaliation for an Iraqi air raid on a Tehran neighbourhood last night that left some civilians martyred and wounded.

Iraqi planes had also tried to attack the Imam Khomeyni Port on the shores of the Persian Gulf today but heavy Iranian anti-aircraft fire forced them to flee. Enemy rockets fired by the intruding enemy planes caused no casualties, the command said.

Two other Iraqi air raids on Piranshahr Monday morning also failed to cause any casualties, but in an artillery attack on the town of Marivan one civilian was martyred and five others wounded.

The I.R.I. artillery units pounded Iraqi positions in the area silencing their fire, the command reported from Marivan.

I.R.I. artillery units across the 800 kilometer front also pounded military and economic installations in Iraqi towns of Halabjam Sayyid-Sadiq, Khurmal, Khanaqin, Mandali, Shayn-Dari, Zurbatiyah, Badrah, Dhu Shaykh, Varmahraz, Naft-Khanih, Basara, Abu-Khasib, and the Shu'aybah military base.

Reporting on the action in the western front the command said a group of Iraqi troops were killed and wounded when Iranian bombardment set an ammunition depot on fire and destroyed 11 bunkers and one vehicle.

Crossfire in the northwestern front left an undetermined number of Iraqis dead but reports described the number of their casualties as heavy.

Confrontations also continued in the southern front with the heaviest clashes reported in Nahr 'Anbar, Kushk and Hasun-e Bozorg. The gendarmerie forces stationed in the vicinity of the Arvand River killed a group of Iraqi troops in a bombardment of their bunkers, the command said.

Iraqi Planes Attack Tehran

LD031803 Tehran IRNA in English 1759 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Tehran June 3 IRNA — Intruding enemy planes violated the airspace over Tehran tonight for second time in less than 24 hours.

Blackout was observed in the Iranian capital at 20:45 hours local time (17:15 hours GMT) followed by heavy anti-aircraft fire to prevent enemy planes from action. The red alert continued for some 20 minutes.

The Iraqi planes dropped some rockets but it was not immediately known where had been hit.

Iraqi Plane Hit By Missile

LD031847 Tehran IRNA in English 1845 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Tehran June 3 IRNA — Tehran resident contacting IRNA said they had seen an Iranian missile hitting one of the intruding Iraqi planes which raided Tehran at 17:15 hours GMT tonight.

They said the enemy plane had caught fire after being hit by the missile and that they could see the smoke coming from the plane.

Six Wounded in Iraqi Attack

LD040237 Tehran IRNA in English 0234 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Tehran, June 4, IRNA — The Iraqi Monday night attack on two civilian targets of Tehran caused some damages. During this attack one empty house was demolished and another was partly damaged.

The attack that followed alert condition announcement and thorough blackout left no dead but 6 civilians were wounded.

AL-WATAN Reports Formation of Suicide Group

GF021644 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 1 Jun 85 P 1

[Text] KUNA yesterday quoted the Italian News Agency ADN (cronos) [as published] which is close to the ruling Socialist Party as reporting that it has obtained a dangerous secret Iranian document which proves the formation of an Iranian suicide group composed of 200 members who are to conduct armed operations in the Arab countries and France.

The news agency distributed a report on this matter earlier in which it said that the document was issued following a meeting in Tehran attended by the commander of Islamic Revolution Guards Corps; an information official in the Iranian Army; the leaders of the committees; the student leaders who occupied the U.S. Embassy; and a representative of Amal movement in Lebanon.

The document said that members of the suicidial group should have a preparatory school certificate and be not more than 30

years old and should be trained by instructors who worked previously in SAVAK during the regime of the Shah.

Press Notes GCC Stand on War, Iraqi Attacks

GF011019 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 1 Jun 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper Keyhan *AL-'ARABI* writes in an editorial entitled, What Is Required Is A Decisive Stand:

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani has disclosed part of his talks with Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal during his visit to Tehran. He told the Saudi minister that Saudi Arabia and the GCC countries, which are eager for an end to the war, should make a noticeable change in their stand and support the idea of forming a tribunal to determine the aggressor and punish him.

To complement what Rafsanjani said in his Friday prayers, Keyhan *AL-'ARABI* adds: Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal had supported the need to announce a collective condemnation of Iraq but saw that this should be preceded by a halt in the war. This is what Iran rejected because any halt in the war should coincide with the imposition of sanctions against the aggressor and that no time, however short, should pass between the two. In his Friday prayers, Rafsanjani explained this, saying: If the war stops before the demands are fulfilled, this will cause a major slackness and languidness in the determination of the people and the armed forces which will be very difficult to remove.

The newspaper continues: Saudi Arabia and other countries probably continue to be hopeful that any decision for a partial cease-fire will possibly open a hole in the people's determination which will make it very difficult for the Muslim government to continue the war until its logical and just conditions are fulfilled. However, it seems that Sa'ud al-Faysal's mission in Tehran helped in crystallizing a new conviction by Saudi Arabia, and consequently the GCC, that the Islamic Republic may agreee to a temporary postponement of major operations immediately after the mentioned countries officially adopt a stand supporting forming an international tribunal to investigate the war and the necessary sanctions. Inspired by this conviction, we believe that Minister al-Faysal described his talks in Tehran as positive.

What remains to be said is that when Tehran received Al-Faysal, it was because he carried the Gulf concern that Iraq's recent escalation of the war on cities and shipping will lead to grave consequences from which the GCC countries will not be excluded, and that to avoid this, Saudi Arabia has to seek with the Islamic Republic the successful means to repel Iraq and stop the war.

Now, in view of Iraq's repeated aggressions on the cities, the Persian Gulf countries are required to adopt an open stand denouncing Iraq's blatant violations of the international charter and human norms. Otherwise, the Islamic Republic has a decisive repellent to these aggressions.

Tehran Denies Claims of Soviet Arms to Iran

GF012020 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Reagan administration has set four conditions for the participation of the Soviet Union in an international conference on the Middle East. One of these four conditions is that the Soviet Union should refrain from supplying Iran with weapons and military hardware. It is a strange condition. What is even stranger is that it comes from the United States which has the most powerful espionage service in the world. Everyone knows that not a single weapon has reached the Islamic Republic from Moscow. The strange thing is that the same source, the United States, had claimed some time ago that it had asked Israel not to supply Iran with arms.

Today, the United States is harping the same tune but in a different tone. What is amusing is that this U.S. condition has been combined with three other conditions, namely: The Soviet Union's recognition of Israel [as heard]; opening the doors to Zionist emigration; and ending anti-semitism in the Soviet Union.

We do not know how the Reagan administration has been able to combine its previous appeal to Israel and its present appeal to the Soviet Union regarding arms to Iran. The four conditions and the clear evidence of linking these conditions with Israel and the Islamic-Zionist conflict lead one to believe that the objective of the Reagan administration in setting its fourth condition is its fear that the Soviet weapons — which it claims have been supplied to the Islamic Republic — will be used against Israel. All the four conditions revolve around the same axis: Israel and the Soviet Union's stand toward it.

Here, we frankly say: First and above all, what was said about the Soviet Union supplying the Islamic Republic with arms is nothing other than an exposed trick. We have often heard this tune whenever our Islamic Forces scored a victory on the battlefronts. It is a claim that emanates from the same source, even if it is made by various parties. At one time they said that the source of arms is the Soviet Union. Alternatively, they said that the source of Iran's arms is the United States. At other times they said the source of arms is Israel. You never know, perhaps tomorrow they will say that Iran's source of arms is Baghdad. What is important for them is to instill in people's minds that the Islamic Republic is incapable of standing on its own feet and that its military power is not an intrinsic power and that Iran owes its crushing victories over the Baghdad regime to the East and West.

The other matter which the United States wants to assert by setting such a condition for the Soviet Union is the nature of the confrontation between the Islamic Republic and the Zionist enemy. By connecting the Islamic Republic with Soviet arms Washington wants to say to the world that the nature of such a confrontation is merely a branch of the main stem: namely, Soviet strategy against Israel. That is, there is no direct confrontation between the Islamic Republic and the Zionist enemy. Such a claim has been negated by the heroic confrontation of the Lebanese resistance in southern Lebanon against the Zionists, a

confrontation between Islam and infidelity. The U.S. media have done all they can to delete this word from the dictionary of events. They still call the Islamic-Zionist conflict other names, including "the struggle against Soviet interests in the Middle East."

It is well-known to everyone that Washington is fully aware that such a nation is incompatible with events in southern Lebanon and in every position of Islamic-Zionist confrontation. However, may God have mercy on the weak minds that are still thinking naively and say what they want with a stupidity that is clear to all.

Everyone knows that the Islamic Republic has not called for and will not ask for the assistance of any country in the world for the import of arms for reasons that are clear to all. Everyone also knows that the spirit of confrontation with the Zionist enemy is deeply rooted in our Muslim people, young and old, men and women, and that the bullet that is directed against the Zionist enemy is in a gun that has been carried through principles and values and a long-standing policy of conflict with Zionism. It is not wise that such a gun should serve the objectives of others. It is not logical for anyone to believe Washington's claims, now that they have been fully exposed to the Muslim masses.

Pakistan Islamic Group Reportedly Warns U.S.

LD021748 Tehran IRNA in English 1646 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Quetta, June 2, IRNA — An Islamic group in Pakistan has condemned recent U.S. threats to carry out military raids against Iran and said American interests would be endangered if the threats were carried out.

In a statement issued here the Islamic Unity Assembly of Sistan-Baluchestan said if the U.S. threats were carried out "The Islamic world would stand against the United States".

The assembly also warned the Muslim world that the slightest blow to the Islamic Revolution would tilt the political situation in the region enslaving the Muslims in the hands of foreign powers.

Iraqi Embassies Refuse To Renew Passports

GF040754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] According to an IRNA report from London, during the past few years the Iraqi regime's embassies have refused to renew the passports of Iraqis who are resident abroad.

Radio Iran on Tehran Military Invention Claim

GF011540 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] In answer to a question by the people as to why Iranian air space is so defenseless, several nights ago at the end of the Supreme Defense Council's session, Hashemi-Rafsanjani claimed that Iranian military industries have invented new ways to prevent air attacks, the effect of which will be witnessed shortly. However, the bombardment of defenseless Iranian cities, particularly the capital city, continues despite these comments.

Observers say that the Islamic Republic's regime is trying very hard to obtain missiles and other weapons from Libya or one or two other countries in order to combat the Iraqi attacks. If they do manage to obtain such weapons, they will portray them as inventions of the Islamic Republic's military industries.

Radio Iran Reports More Demonstrations in Cities

GF011730 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Antiwar demonstrations by Iranian people who are fed up with the continuous bombardment of their cities and the inability of the regime to protect the country's air space and who have discovered the vast weaknesses of the regime are increasing. We draw your attention to two reports on this subject:

Following the bombardment of Karaj, the people of this city took to the streets and started chanting antiwar and antiregime slogans. The armed guards of the regime arrived on the scene to prevent the just demonstrations by the people. However, contary to their expectations, they encountered brave resistance and later attacks by the people. During these clashes, which ended with the guards running away, 25 guards were injured.

According to a report from Zibashahr, following yesterday's bombardment of this region which damaged a number of areas, the people started chanting antiwar and antiregime slogans. After the air raid alert was over, they took to the streets and directing their comments toward Khamene'i and Hashemi-Rafsanjani, they said: Come out of your houses, the red alert condition is ended and the condition is now white. The people told the regime's guards who had arrived on scene to stop the demonstrations: We are not saying anything wrong. We are only announcing that the red alert condition has ended and the condition is now white. Now everyone, including Khamene'i and Hashemi-Rafsanjani, can come out of their houses. After a while the guards quieted down and gradually left the scene.

During clashes between prowar and antiwar guards at the Imam Hoseyn garrison, one guard, by the name of Abulfazl Jaraqideh, was killed. According to a report by our correspondents from Tehran, on 11 May during clashes between prowar guards [words indistinct] was shot and a few minutes later he died in a hospital. According to the same report, in order to cover up the extent of disagreements between the guards, the regime has claimed in *KEYHAN* newspaper that Abulfazl Jaraqideh was killed at the war front.

Nejat-e Iran Notes Unrest in Azarbayjan

GF011828 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Recent clashes in Tabriz which ended in the arrest of a number of Azarbayjani officers has resulted in officers, NCO's and soldiers in this hero-nurturing [word indistinct] province, pulling the posters and photographs of Khomeyni down in many garrisons and replacing them with photographs of the grand ayatollahs Seyyed Kazem Shari'atmadari and Kho'i. This, however, did not last very long as the oppressive guards and knife-

wielding hezbollahis of Khomeyni pulled down the photographs of Shari'atmadari and Ayatollah Kho'i, tore them up, and again put up Khomeyni's pictures.

However, this is another sign of the brave resistance of the people of Azarbayjan. In addition, many Azarbayjanis did not participate in last Friday's prayers in Tabriz and as a result, the mullahs' radio in Tehran which airs reports of Friday prayers in large cities did not carry a report on this week's Friday prayers in Tabriz. This is another sign of the struggle of the brave people of Azarbayjan taking shape against the barbaric regime of Khomeyni.

Nejat-e Iran on Clash Between Military Commanders

GF011840 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] According to a report telephoned to us by our correspondent, during the last extraordinary session of the Supreme Defense Council, which convened at the officer's club in the office of Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i in order to review war issues, two military officials of the regime had a severe clash in which one pulled a gun on the other.

Quoting an informed source, our correspondent notes that Commander of the Air Force Colonel Seddiq and Chief of the Joint Staff Colonel Sohrabi were talking about (?their) difficulties during the session. Col Seddiq was complaining about the fact that the army's air defense is unable to deal with enemy air raids in a timely fashion. Col Sohrabi, relying on his position, angrily told him to be quiet. Col Seddiq was angered and (?threw) his report at Col Sohrabi and turned to leave. Sohrabi tuned and said: I will punish and reprimand you right now; he then pulled out his gun. Hashemi-Rafsanjani and Mullah (?Jannati) restrained him and stopped him from shooting at Col Seddiq. The session, which was to last 3 hours, lasted over 8 and 1/2 hours.

Radio Iran Reports on Oil Price Undercutting

GF021513 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] According to news agency reports from Helsinki, Finland, the Islamic Republic regime has once again used the auction gavel on the Iranian nation's oil wealth. Recently the Islamic Republic concluded an agreement to sell Iranian oil to a Finnish firm at $18.30 per barrel following 3 months of negotiations with the Finnish firm (Kizleh).

At present the OPEC oil price is about $27.50. According to the director of the Finnish trade department, Finland is obtaining cheap oil from Iran while exporting 7.07 billion markka worth of wood and other industrial products to Iran. He said that the agreement between the (Kizleh) company and the Islamic Republic is a major success in foreign trade for the Finnish Government.

Nejat-e Iran on Execution of Demonstrators

GF021808 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Our correspondents in Mashhad and Shiraz report that in recent days thousands of pamphlets against the war and the criminal actions of the regime have been spread across the cities. To date 350 individuals have been arrested in these places for opposing the war. Thirty-five have already been executed during past week on the orders of Ramezani, who is Khomeyni's representative and the head of Shiraz revolution court.